

M'ADAMS IS NAMED STATE CHAIRMAN

Will Direct Campaign in Virginia for Sale of Thrift Stamps.

POPULAR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Government Plans to Raise \$2,000,000,000—Amount of First Liberty Loan in This Way.

Colonel Thomas B. McAdams, vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank, and one of the most prominent bankers in Virginia and the Fifth Federal Reserve District, was named yesterday to direct the campaign in Virginia for the sale of thrift stamps, war savings stamps and war savings certificates, through which the government expects to raise within a year \$2,000,000,000—the amount of the first Liberty loan bond issue. Colonel McAdams left immediately for Washington, where the State directors will have their first conference this morning with Treasury Department officials over details in the campaign.

All State directors were appointed yesterday, Virginia being included in the Fourth District, which embraces all the territory comprising the Fifth and Sixth Federal Reserve Districts. Otto Marx, a Birmingham business man, was named general director for the district embracing the Southeastern States. Directors of the campaign in these States were named as follows:

- Alabama—Crawford Johnson, of Birmingham.
- Louisiana—P. H. Saunders, of New Orleans.
- Mississippi—Walker Broach, of Meridian.
- North Carolina—F. H. Fries, of Winston-Salem.
- South Carolina—R. G. Rhett, of Charleston.
- Tennessee—E. R. Preston, of Chattanooga.
- District of Columbia—D. J. Callahan, of Washington.
- Maryland—Robert Crain, of Baltimore.

MAKE CERTIFICATES

Popular Christmas Gifts
District directors will work in direct conjunction with the War Savings Committee, which was created by Secretary of the Treasury McAdams to conduct the campaign for the sale of the stamps and certificates. State directors will direct the campaign under the supervision of the district directors, and will probably name working committees for their States. This is a matter of conjecture, however, since no definite plans have been worked out as yet.

At the first conference to-day in Washington with officials of the Treasury Department, the State directors will formulate plans by which they expect to make war savings certificates or stamps the most popular Christmas gift throughout the country.

Frank A. Vanderbilt, chairman of the committee, will tell the directors that it is important to conduct an intensive campaign in every State during the holiday season, and for at least one month afterward, to start the war savings habit, from which the government hopes to reap loans aggregating \$2,000,000,000 within one year.

Although the campaign will not be formally opened until December 3, posters and other advertising matter will be displayed in every locality within the next ten days. The State directors have less than three weeks in which to organize their forces, select advisory committees and designate the multitude of places where the thrift savings stamps are to be placed on sale.

WILL TELL OF SIMILAR

PLAN IN GREAT BRITAIN

The State directors will be addressed to-day at their first conference by Mr. Vanderbilt, Secretary McAdams, Postmaster-General Burleson and Basil E. Blackett, of the British Treasury, who has directed a similar war savings plan in England.

Before leaving Richmond, Colonel McAdams said that he expected to remain in Washington for several days, and probably would not return to this city before Saturday or Monday. The campaign in Virginia will be started immediately on his return. He said that his plan of action was as yet indefinite, and he could make no announcement as yet, pending the conferences arranged in Washington.

The new financing plan of the government, as announced Tuesday night, provides for the sale of stamps, and any person may invest amount as small as 25 cents at a time at post-offices, banks, trust companies, most railroad stations, stores, factories and many other public places. Once the campaign begins, stamps may be purchased at any time. The certificates will be dated January 2, 1918, and mature in five years.

These obligations will be evidenced by stamps of two denominations, a thrift stamp costing 25 cents, and a war savings stamp, costing from \$4.12 to \$4.23, according to the month in which they are purchased, having a maturity value of \$5. The thrift stamp will purchase a war savings stamp, and a war savings stamp a war savings certificate. The certificate will have a maturity value of \$100, and if purchased during December, 1917, or January, 1918, will cost only \$82.46, giving the holder a net profit of \$17.54 for the use of his money. As the date of maturity approaches, the price of the stamps will be advanced 1 cent per month for the next year. The investment will yield the purchaser 4 per cent interest.

America Will Accede to Any Plan for Unity of Action With Allies

Nothing on Part of U. S. Will Interfere With Aims of the Inter-Allied Conference

BY JOHN McHUGH STUART.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The United States will accede to any plan for unity of action developed at the interallied conference in Paris. Nothing on the part of the United States will be permitted to interfere with such a plan. It was plainly so stated at the State Department to-day.

Secretary Daniels, too, gave substantial proof of the adoption of this program when he revealed how closely knit with the British Admiralty are our own naval operations. Three inter-allied agreements in the anti-submarine campaign have been reached already. It is estimated that the military operations are on an equally intimate footing.

Even the possibility of our troops being sent to the Italian front will not deter the United States in doing everything possible to win the war in the way decided upon by the best allied opinion.

"We have not declared war on Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey," a high official was asked to-day. "Will that prevent our taking part on the Italian sector of the western front if the interallied control should order our men there?"

"I guess not," was the prompt answer. "The Germans are there, too." There is no hint that the United States troops now or in the immediate future will be sent to the Italian front. The assumption was made that the United States will not be asked to take action against Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey, if that should become a wise move.

NOTICE ALREADY SERVED

ON ALLIED GOVERNMENTS

Notice of this position of the United States has already been served on the allied governments. It may afford an example that will materially lessen the objections to the plan which have appeared to develop in both London and Paris within the last twenty-four hours in the position of Mr. Asquith in the Commons, and in certain aspects of the French Cabinet crisis.

This notice to the allies consists in a copy of the statement of Secretary Lansing on the appointment of Colonel House to the war conference. This statement has been cabled to all the allied governments. The Italians at least have accepted it as a comprehensive definition of the position of the United States. It was highly praised in excerpts from the Italian press received here to-day.

The State Department has as yet no details of the proposed general plan. Colonel House, however, has ample powers. Should he cable home for authority to accept a proposition of principle or of detail, his request will go straight to President Wilson and be acted upon by him. It is considered certain that the President will be almost wholly guided by Colonel House's advice, in view of his formerly spoken confidence in the knowledge of Colonel House of affairs both at home and abroad.

It is intimated that a very much more comprehensive scheme than the Poincaré-Wilson-Cadorna military conference will be the outgrowth of the Paris conference. Officials indicate that the men representing the United States abroad are not qualified to represent this country on any such comprehensive central body.

PRESIDENT AND BAKER IN

CONFERENCE DURING DAY

President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker held a conference to-day. It was reported they had discussed the permanent representatives of the United States in the interallied conference. Neither Mr. Baker nor the White House would discuss the conference. Among the general officers now abroad who might be named are Generals Scott and Bliss and Admirals Benson and Sims.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has received from Admiral Benson reports of the utmost importance concerning the conference with the British Admiralty preliminary to the council at Paris.

Three important agreements have been reported. Mr. Daniels admitted to-day, but declined to give any details at this time. Full information of the agreements has been cabled to Washington, and naval officers made no effort to hide their satisfaction at the degree of co-operation being attained.

It is understood that the French also are taking part, and have placed at the disposal of the American naval chiefs—Benson and Sims—all the anti-submarine destroyers which they have perfected, and the benefit of all the experience gained in the three years of war.

It is learned to-day that Admiral Benson practically has absolute authority in speaking for the United States on naval plans. "If a great question arose," said Mr. Daniels, "Admiral Benson naturally would cable a resume of the situation to the department together with his recommendation."

In the same breath, however, Mr. Daniels intimated that any recommendation of Admiral Benson's would be approved here.

GINSON ESPECIALLY FITTED

FOR PRESENT ASSIGNMENT

"Admiral Benson," he said, "is especially fitted for his present duty. He has conferred here with the British and French naval missions, and the

Germany's Submarine Campaign Is Waning

Germany's submarine campaign is waning as the result of the stringent measures that have been taken to combat it by the British and American naval forces. Last week only six British merchantmen were sunk, and only one of these was a craft exceeding 1,000 tons.

This is the smallest total of vessels sent to the bottom during any week since the submarine warfare began, the lowest previous figures having been twenty merchantmen, eight of them in the category of 1,000 tons and over and four of less than 1,000 tons.

The high crest of the wave of British merchantmen sunk was during the week of April 22, when forty ships were sunk—a total of fifty-five. The next high record was the following week, when thirty-eight vessels of the larger and thirty of the smaller category were sent to the bottom.

PREMIER EXPLAINS AIMS OF INTERALLIED COUNCIL

Reads Terms of Actual Agreement in Reply to Questions by Former Premier Asquith.

HAS NO EXECUTIVE POWER

Object Is to Set Up Central Body, Charged With Duty of Continuously Surveying Field of Operations as a Whole.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, November 14.—The proposed new interallied council was the subject of discussion in the House of Commons to-day when the former Premier, H. Asquith, brought the matter before the House by interrogating Premier Lloyd George on the functions of the council.

Mr. Asquith asked the Premier whether he would now state the precise functions of the interallied council, and in particular, of its military staff, whether it was proposed that the council, if so advised by its staff, should have the power to interfere with and override the opinion on a matter of strategy of the general staff at home and the commander-in-chief in the field; whether the military staff of the interallied council was to have intelligence and operations departments, or either of them, of its own; whether the ultimate decision as to the distribution and movement of the various armies in the field was to rest on the council or on the governments represented on it, and whether opportunity would be given to discuss the proposed arrangements and the statements in connection therewith in the Premier's Paris speech.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

CREATING NEW COUNCIL

Premier Lloyd George, in replying to Mr. Asquith, said that the best way of answering the question was to read the actual terms of the agreement. The text of the agreement follows: "First.—With a view to better co-ordination of the military action on the western front, a supreme war council is created composed of the Prime Minister and a member of the government of each of the great powers whose armies are fighting on that front, the extension of the scope of the council to other fronts to be reserved for discussion with the other great powers.

"Second.—The supreme war council has for its mission to watch over the general conduct of the war. It prepares recommendations for the consideration of the governments, and keeps itself informed of their execution and reports thereon to the respective governments.

"Third.—The general staff and military commands of the armies of each power charged with the conduct of the military operations remain responsible to their respective governments.

"Fourth.—General war plans drawn by competent military authorities are submitted to the supreme council which, under high authority of government, insures its concordance and submits, if need be, any necessary changes.

"Fifth.—Each power delegates to the supreme war council one permanent military representative, whose exclusive function is to act as technical adviser to the council.

"Sixth.—Military representatives receive from the government and the competent military authorities of their country, all proposals, information and documents relating to the conduct of the war.

"Seventh.—The military representatives watch day by day the situation of the forces, and the means of all kinds which the allies and enemy armies dispose.

"Eighth.—The supreme war council meets normally at Versailles, where the permanent military representatives and staffs are established; they may meet at other places according to circumstances. Meetings of the supreme war council take place at least once a month."

FURTHER EXPLANATION

MADE BY PREMIER

The Premier went into a further explanation, saying: "From the foregoing it will be clear that the council will have no executive power, and that final decisions in the matter of strategy and the distribution

PRESIDENT MOVES TO AVERT STRIKE

Aroused by Plans of Railway Men's Brotherhoods to Demand Wage Increases.

CALLS LEADERS TO CONFER

To Prevent Tying Up of Transportation Even if Government Has to Operate Roads.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Once again President Wilson has undertaken personally to prevent a general railroad strike. He has called the heads of the four great railroad brotherhoods to meet him in conference on November 22, and will insist that patriotism be put ahead of private interest; that there be no attempt to handicap the operation of a vital part of the nation's war-making machinery.

The President is confident that nothing unpatriotic will be done, but if the necessity arises, he is prepared to take the required steps to prevent a tie-up of transportation.

In announcing to-day the coming conference with the union chiefs, Judge William L. Chambers, chairman of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, made public a letter from the President, which said:

"It is inconceivable to me that patriotic men should now for a moment contemplate the interruption of the transportation which is so absolutely necessary to the safety of the nation. The last thing I should wish to contemplate would be the possibility of being obliged to take any unusual measure to operate the railways, and I have so much confidence that the men you are dealing with will appreciate the patriotic motives underlying your efforts that I shall look forward with assurance to your success."

GOVERNMENT HAS PLANS

FOR EMERGENCY OPERATION

At the time of the threatened strike averted by the eight-hour law last year, it was understood that the government had developed plans for emergency operation of the railroads, if that became necessary. At that time the United States was not at war.

President Wilson's letter was sent to Judge Chambers two weeks ago, before the Mediation Board chairman left for Cleveland, Ohio, to confer with the union leaders. It is understood the conferences held there were productive of substantial agreements, but that the engineers, conductors, trainmen and firemen were unwilling to commit themselves unconditionally to arbitration, although welcoming mediation.

An adjustment at the White House conference next week is hoped for which will dispose of the possibility of a strike, at least for the duration of the war, either by an agreement to submit the difficulties to an arbitration board, whose findings would be binding, or by restoring a wage contest until the enemy overseas has been defeated.

The Switchmen's Union of North America has agreed to arbitration, and it is understood the Order of Railroad Telegraphers also is willing to put their case in the hands of an impartial tribunal.

The new demands by the railroad workers would add \$109,000,000 yearly to their pay envelopes, according to calculations of the railway management.

PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE

REVEALED TO CHAMBERS

The following letter from President Wilson to Judge Chambers expresses the President's attitude toward the situation:

"My Dear Judge Chambers:—May I not express my very deep and serious interest in your efforts to bring the railroad executives and the brotherhoods engaged in train operation to an agreement that there shall be no interruption in their relations on either side until ample opportunity shall have been afforded the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation to bring about, if possible, an amicable agreement, and that in the event of a failure, to bring about such an agreement any controversy that may have arisen will be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Newlands law?"

"I take it for granted that your efforts will succeed, because it is inconceivable to me that patriotic men should now for a moment contemplate the interruption of the transportation which is so absolutely necessary to the safety of the nation, and to its success in arms, as well as to its whole industrial life; but I wanted, nevertheless, to express my deep personal interest in the matter and to wish you Godspeed."

"The last thing I should wish to contemplate would be the possibility of being obliged to take any unusual measure to operate the railways, and I have so much confidence that the men you are dealing with will appreciate the patriotic motives underlying your efforts that I shall look forward with assurance to your success."

"Cordially and sincerely yours,"

"WOODROW WILSON."

UNLAWFULLY OBTAINED

TO NEWLANDS LAW PLAN

(By Associated Press.)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, November 14.—W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, when asked what position the trainmen would take in reference to agreeing to arbitrate all questions of controversy during the war, declined to discuss this subject until after the meeting with President Wilson, but did intimate strongly that his organization was unopposed to the plan of arbitration provided for in the Newlands law.

Germans Resort to Treacherous Ruse to Undermine Morale of Italian Troops

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Light is thrown upon hitherto unexplained references to German intrigue in the ranks of the Italian army by an official dispatch received here to-day from Rome. It tells how, on the eve of their great offensive, the Germans circulated among the soldiers at certain parts of the Italian front newspapers carrying sensational stories of rebellions in Italian provinces, of English soldiers shooting down women and children and of French cavalrymen riding over the bodies of agitators.

In further explanation of the breakdown of the Italian defense, the message says, Italian-speaking Bulgarians and Croats in Italian uniforms penetrating the lines on the eve of the offensive caused great confusion by telephone orders for the abandonment of important positions.

"An investigation," says the dispatch, "has brought to light the most treacherous ruse resorted to by the enemy in order to undermine the morale of our soldiers tomorrow."

AMERICANS GET REVENGE FOR DEATH OF COMRADES

Take Toll From German Patrol in Darkness of No Man's Land.

WERE GREATLY OUTNUMBERED

Secreted in Shell Crater, Little Force Takes Huns by Surprise, Killing Many and Putting Rest to Flight.

(By Associated Press.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, November 14.—American infantrymen exacted a part revenge for a trench raid during a recent night by ambushing a large German patrol in no man's land, killing or wounding a number of the enemy.

The American patrol, in which there were some Frenchmen, arranged the ambush near the German lines on a shell-ridden farm.

After lying in the mud nearly all night the patience of the watchers was rewarded by the sight of a large German patrol, its number more than double that of the Franco-Americans.

The Germans were permitted to pass, when the Americans and French on their flank opened a hot fire from shell craters and other shelters where they were secreted.

The Germans were taken completely by surprise and bolted, carrying with them their men who had been hit.

The number of dead and wounded Germans is uncertain, but none of the men in ambush was hit by the bullets the Germans later sent in from a distance. There were congratulations all around when the Americans and French re-entered their trenches.

Patrol work on both sides is becoming more active, as is also the artillery fire. The Germans during one twenty-four hour period of a recent day sent over at least three times as many shells as on the first days during which the Americans were entrenched. One night the firing in the back areas against the approaches of the communication trenches reached the proportion of drum fire. It was evident the Germans thought an American trench relief was taking place. As a matter of fact, no relief was in progress and no material damage was done.

During the last two nights the Germans have continuously used machine guns in the direction of the American line. Existing in becoming more active on both sides, American sharpshooters are working close to the German lines, especially when the nights are clear.

The activity by enemy snipers thus far has resulted in one American casualty. A noncommissioned officer was hit in the head and killed.

CALL RATE CASE WITNESSES

Vanderlip and Warburg to Testify Before Commission Relative to 15 Per Cent Increase

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, November 14.—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced to-day it had called as witnesses in the 15 per cent advance freight rate case, Frank A. Vanderlip, New York banker, and chairman of the government war savings committee, and Paul Warburg, member of the Federal Reserve Board, to testify on Friday on credit available to railroads, industrial organizations and other money market competitors. The commission acted on its own motion without suggestion from either railroads or shippers.

VILLA CAPTURES OJINAGA

Then Some of His Troops Cross Into Texas, According to Unconfirmed Rumors

(By Associated Press.)
EL PASO, TEXAS, November 14.—Telegrams received here at 8:30 to-night announced the capture of Ojinaga, the Mexican border port opposite Presidio, Texas. Fighting has been in progress here all day between the forces of Francisco Villa and the Federal garrison under General Cordova.

It is reported that the Villa followers number 5,000 instead of the few hundred which the defenders of the town had expected. Unconfirmed reports here are to the effect that some of the Villa troops have crossed into Texas, and the commander of the El Paso district has been asked to send re-enforcements from here.

FORMER SENATOR ACCUSED

Pettigrew to Be Indicted on Charge of Violating Espionage Act

(By Associated Press.)
ABERDEEN, S. D., November 14.—Robert P. Stewart, United States district attorney for South Dakota, announced here to-day that a warrant for the arrest of former United States Senator R. E. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, on an indictment charging violation of the espionage act, would be served upon Pettigrew, who is now in Chicago.

Mr. Stewart announced that Pettigrew would be brought to South Dakota to stand trial. The indictment charges the former Senator with attempting to obstruct the selective draft and with making antiwar utterances, in violation of the espionage law.

ALLIES NOT ABLE TO HELP ITALIANS FOR SEVERAL DAYS

On Their Shoulders Alone Rests Security of Piave Line.

ALSO ON THEM DEPENDS FATE OF HISTORIC VENICE

Inability to Send Immediate Re-enforcements Announced by Major-General Maurice.

INVADERS GAIN MORE GROUND

Situation Remains Normal on Western Front in France and Belgium.

(By Associated Press.)

While the Italians continue to hold tenaciously to most of the new line along the Piave River from the Adriatic Sea to the region of Feltre, and through the northern hills westward from Feltre to Lake Garda, they again have been compelled to give ground in both sectors to the Teutonic allied armies.

Upon the shoulders of the Italians alone for several days must rest the security of the Piave line and of historic Venice, for the information has been vouchsafed by Major-General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British War Office, that it will be "some days yet" before British and French fighting forces can be placed in the field to re-enforce the Italians.

Meanwhile, the enemy is striving energetically to force passages of the Piave at various points, and again has been successful on southern reaches in crossing the stream at Grisleria, four miles distant from its mouth and some twenty miles northeast of Venice. Here, however, in the swampy regions, the Teutons are being held by the defending forces from further gains.

To the north around Zenson, where the stream was negotiated by the Austro-German forces on Tuesday, fighting is still in progress, with the Italians holding the upper hand, but not yet having been able to drive back the invaders to the eastern bank of the stream. Still farther north attempts to gain a foothold on the western bank of the Piave between Quero and Fenero were repulsed with heavy casualties.

ITALIANS FALL BACK

BEFORE THE ENEMY

In the hilly region from Tezze, on the Trentino front, eastward to Feltre, a distance of about twelve miles, the Italians have fallen back before the enemy, who also had gained additional advantage on the Asiago plateau and the Setto Comuni. On the western bank of Lake Garda the Austro-German forces attempted to push forward southward, but were held by the Italians.

On the western front in France and Belgium the situation remains normal, with only heavy bombardments and minor infantry operations in progress on various sectors. The Germans have not renewed their attack against the Canadians in the region of Passchendaele, where Tuesday night they were completely repulsed in an attack in which they sought to regain lost ground.

The British drive against the Turks both along the Tigris River and in Palestine continues successful. Under the pressure of the British, the Ottoman forces have now withdrawn their line from thirty to fifty miles north of Tekrit, placing them virtually 100 miles northwest of Bagdad, on the Tigris.

In Palestine the Turks have been forced back an additional seven miles. It is reported that they have lost half their effectiveness in men killed, wounded or made prisoner since the operations began. A British torpedo boat destroyer and a small monitor have been sunk by an enemy submarine while operating in conjunction with the Palestine column. Thirty-three men from the two vessels are missing.

The internal situation in Russia still remains obscure. Although dispatches sent out by the Finnish Telegram Bureau assert that Premier Kerensky again is in control in Petrograd, other reports are to the effect that he has fled to his government in Moscow, and that fighting still continues in the capital. No access have been forthcoming from provisional government sources.

SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE ALLIES

CAN OPERATE ON ITALIAN FRONT

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, November 14.—Major-General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, said to-day that it would be several days before the Anglo-French force could operate on the Italian front.

"The Italian situation," said General Maurice, "is extremely critical, and will remain so for the next few days. If the Italians fail to hold the Piave line it is almost certain Venice will fall. Holding the Piave depends on the Italians themselves, as not for some days yet can Franco-British troops be in the fighting line."

General Maurice did not attach much importance to the fact that the Germans have already succeeded in crossing the Piave River at one point, as he said only a small force had crossed, and the Italians should be able to deal with them adequately.

"The Italian line on the Piave," said General Maurice, "is the shortest one for them, and was the line originally fixed by Cadorna when he began his withdrawal. Every day that the Italians hold this line makes the situation more encouraging. The next line of defense is the Brenta, and the next